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E. P. ROAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1874. NO. 166.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Radical Changes in the Constitution Proposed.

CONSIDERATION OF BILL REGULATING CITIES.

Conference Committee on Judicial Apportionment.

THEIR REPORT AGREED TO.

Pittsburghers in the City.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Rutan, A joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to make the Legislature consist of thirty-six Senators and one hundred members, elected every two years, to hold biennial sessions, and the first Assembly after its adoption to apportion the State. Also, making minority representation out of the Constitution in the election of Judges and County Commissioners. Also, exempting colleges and parsonages from taxation. Also, abolishing the numbering of ballots. Also, an act regulating railroad corporations.

Mr. Wallace, Providing for the removal of county seats.

The afternoon session was occupied with the bill regulating cities, upon second reading.

The bill providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor passed finally.

Also, the bill to adjourn from March 27 till April 7.

HOUSE.

The House passed a number of bills finally, which have already been reported on second reading.

The act relating to appeals from justices of the peace, created considerable debate between Speaker McCormick and E. Reed Myer, of Bradford.

The report of the Conference Committee on Judicial Apportionment was agreed to—61 to 23.

Mr. Newmyer introduced an act authorizing any city to borrow money and issue bonds for municipal purposes.

Messrs. Alexander Speer and John Murdock, Jr., are here attending the sessions of the State Agricultural Society.

Warden Wright and Messrs Nevin, Kelly, Phillips and Schmertz, of the Penitentiary Board, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in behalf of an appropriation.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1874.

The House held a session to-day, for two hours. A few bills were read in place, a few petitions presented, and one or two bills were reported. A resolution for final adjournment on the 23d, was laid over under the rules, and a resolution to discharge the Committee on Vice and Immorality from the consideration of a Liquor License law was voted down. The members on the Democratic side seem extremely anxious to get on the next question, but it would be hard to divine what they have to gain from it.

The House then took up the calendar of bills on second reading, and finally progressed as far as to get within one bill of the Centennial bill, when the Philadelphia members, taking alarm at the thinness of the House, there being but sixty-three members present, moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed. They were apprehensive of defeat, if their bill came up when most of the Philadelphia members were away.

The House resolved to hold evening sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, to consider the two Corporation bills from the Senate, Nos. 4 and 38. As the House holds afternoon sessions also, on those days, it will be seen that it means to keep itself busy. It will probably pass both bills this week, with amendments.

When the Senate bill to regulate the manner of increasing municipal indebtedness was up in the House, this afternoon, on second reading, pending the consideration of one of the sections, which authorizes municipalities to issue new bonds at six per cent. to redeem those falling due, Mr. Newmyer moved to amend by striking out six and inserting eight, so as to allow the renewal of bonds at a rate of not exceeding eight per cent.

Mr. Newmyer argued that, if this were not one, very few municipalities could negotiate new loans at par, at six per cent., and the result would be the taxpayers would have to submit to heavy taxation to pay off the overdue loans which could not be renewed. This would be a heavier burden than eight per cent. interest. The House, however, thought a bad precedent to allow any rate of interest beyond six per cent. to be legally recognized, and voted the amendment down—yeas 27, nays 36.

There was a great deal of force in what Mr. Newmyer said; and if it were not for the fact that the time has fully come when, to most municipalities in this State, the inability to borrow money may be considered a blessing rather than an injury, I would join in his regret at seeing the House so stubborn on this point. In my judgment, if municipal corporations cannot borrow money at par, at six per cent., they had better not borrow at all, but come to an early understanding with their creditors. The holders of overdue bonds will doubtless prefer holding on to their old bonds at old rates, to renewing them at six per cent., and will patiently await the ability of the corporations to pay off the principal as fast as possible. It will only subject some cities and boroughs to considerable trouble, for a while; but it will call a halt in the business of issuing bonds, and bring municipal Councils down to the serious task of meeting the public liabilities by taxation. There is no municipal corporation of any size in the State that is not deeper in debt than it should be, and the fact that they cannot go any farther in a direction will prove of lasting advantage to them in the end, however unpleasant and unpalatable they may be now.

The bill to regulate the election of a Secretary of Internal Affairs, and define his duties, passed second reading. The term for which he is to be elected was fixed in the bill for January next, but it was amended so as to make it May, 1875. The office of Surveyor General, and that of Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics, are merged, by the Constitution, in this office, and as the terms of those offices expire by limitation in May, 1875, the change was necessary. Mr. Wolfe offered an amendment, giving the Secretary power to appoint a commissioner for the Bureau of Statistics then transferred to his office, at a salary of $2,800; but it was not agreed to.

This new officer is to be chosen in November next. There will thus be five State officers to be chosen; two Supreme Judges (one by each party), the Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Lieutenant Governor.

The Committees on Education, in the two Houses, or the majority of them, have made up and agreed upon their report in the case of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans School. They will report that much of the evidence is contradictory, but all of it too vile for publication; and that, whether Guss is really guilty of all the charges against him or not, the uselessness of his school has been destroyed, and it is no longer safe to send the orphan children in a neighborhood where the scandalous details of this controversy are canvassed daily and openly in their hearing. They therefore advise that the school be broken up and the children be transferred to other schools, with the additional and most pertinent recommendation that the system of educating these orphan boys and girls together be abandoned, and the sexes educated separately. The committee censure severely the examiners of this school for not detecting and exposing this scandal promptly. The Democratic members of the committees will make a minority report, but what its purport will be I cannot now tell.

The death to-day of Mrs. Mary Cameron, wife of J. Donald Cameron, has cast a sudden gloom over this entire community. She was a woman much beloved for her kind and charitable deeds—an influence for humanity, high-minded woman, benevolent and open-handed to all who were in want and distress, and always ready to help in every good word and work. The whole city feels her loss, and the stricken bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. SPECIAL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Paul Schoeppe has been delivered to the Illinois authorities.

South westerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, is predicted for to-day in the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region.

The Northwestern Cheap Transportation convention met yesterday in Rock Island, Ill. Nine hundred delegates were in attendance. It agreed upon the necessity for government aid in building the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Governor Woodson, of Missouri, sent a message to the Legislature yesterday, calling attention to the fact that a band of outlaws exist in the State, and rob and murder with impunity; that he has no adequate power or means to bring these desperadoes to justice. He asks that proper legislation be had at once.

The Mississippi river below Napoleon, Arkansas, is higher than ever known. About seventy-five miles of the Chicot and Pine Bluff railroad has been swept away. No further breaks are reported, and while the country adjacent Chicot, Arkansas, and Balmar, Mississippi, is under water, no damage is apprehended.

At the election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia yesterday, the following were chosen for the ensuing year: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, John C. Backhouse, of Pittsburgh, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Edmund, of Pittsburgh, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge and Henry M. Phillips.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

NEW CABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 24.—The steamship Faraday, which was built specially for laying cables, will begin on the 15th of April to take on board the cable to be laid direct to the United States.

DISRAELI WILL RECEIVE THE IRISH DEPUTATION.

LONDON, March 24.—Disraeli has consented to receive a deputation of seventy Irish members of Parliament, who come to urge the release of the Fenian convicts. Dr. Butt and Messrs. Martin, Rorsyane, Sullivan and others will address the Premier on the occasion. The members of the deputation are very hopeful of receiving a favorable reply.

Arabia.

LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS HOMEWARD BOUND.

ADEN, March 24.—The steamship Calcutta, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here to-day.

Spain.

THE SITUATION AT BILBAO.

BAYONNE, March 24.—The Carlists are throwing incendiary shells into Bilbao with terrible effect. Whole streets are reported to be in flames. The recent engagement before the city resulted in the occupation by the besiegers of Albia, a suburb on the left bank of the Mervion.

France.

ASSEMBLY TO ADJOURN ON SATURDAY.

PARIS, March 24.—The Assembly has resolved to adjourn March 28th until May 2d.

LAST APPEAL TO CHAMBORD.

A deputation of Royalists will soon visit the Count de Chambord and make a last effort to effect a restoration of the monarchy.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Steamships City of Baltimore and City of Montreal, from New York; Batavia, from Boston, and Scandinavian, from Portland, arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—The steamship Maine, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 24.—Consols 92⅝@92¾. 6-20s, 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 109¾; new 5s, 104⅝. New York Central, 96; Erie, 39½; Erie preferred, 64. Refined petroleum, 11½@12d.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes 59 francs 57 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—United States 5-20s, of 1862, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton quiet at 5⅞@5⅜d; sales 15,000 bales; American 8,000, speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs dull. Average California white wheat 11s 10d@12s 9d; club 12s@12s 6d; red Western spring 10s 10d@11s 5d. Corn 29s. Others unchanged.

SEQUEL TO A TRAGEDY.

Two Men Lynched in Indiana for the Crime of Another—The Guilty Man Makes a Full Confession and Dies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND, March 24, 1874.

In the month of June, 1872, Mary Belle Secore, aged thirteen, was brutally outraged and afterwards killed in Mercer county, a few miles southeast of this city. Two men, named McLeod and Kimmel, who were suspected of the crime, were lynched by the infuriated citizens, and since then the affair has gradually grown out of memory. A few days since Thomas B. Douglas there died of consumption, whither he had emigrated from this county hoping to be cured. One-half hour before his death he sent for a Catholic priest, and made this startling confession: "In this, my dying hour, and in the full hope of pardon by confessing the deed that has weighed upon my mind like a death pall, I am the guilty wretch who outraged and murdered Miss Secore, near Celina. Heaven alone knows what hellish motive prompted me, but at the time my brain was on fire from drink. A was veritably a madman, past the power of control. The hanging of McLeod and Kimmel was murder. I was one of the mob that executed them. I hope God will pardon me, and that the families of McLeod and Kimmel will be relieved the stigma of dishonor. I have but a few moments to live, and with my last breath I avow the truth of all my statements, herewith signed. THOMAS BRADWELL DOUGLAS."

FIRE RECORD.

Ada, Ohio—$1,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ADA, O., March 24, 1874.

Last night Cicero Lontzenhizer's barn was totally destroyed by fire. Two horses were roasted alive. The loss is fifteen hundred dollars; insured in the Ohio Farmers' for twelve hundred. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Lawrence, Ohio—$5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAWRENCE, O., March 24, 1874.

Last night, about twelve o'clock, Taggart Bros. dry goods and grocery store was burned down. The loss is five thousand dollars; insured for two thousand in the American Central, of St. Louis, and one thousand in the Underwriters, of New York. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

Elmira, New York—$260,000.

ELMIRA, March 24.—What proved to be a large fire broke out here this morning, in the Elmira House, on Water street. The flames, aided by the prevailing gales, spread rapidly down both sides of Water street, destroying Union block and nine other business places. The loss is estimated at two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The fire departments of the neighboring cities responded to telegrams for aid.

Jersey City—$50,000.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The fire on Newark avenue, Jersey City, this morning, destroyed the stores of D. F. Smith, hardware; Armstrong, boots and shoes; Christy, hay and feed, and several horses; Piley's crockery, and Brown's store and beer saloon. The total loss is estimated at about $50,000.

Philadelphia—$150,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The saw mill and machine shops attached to Cramp's shipyard, at Kensington, were burned this morning. The steamship Renna had a narrow escape. The loss on the machinery was one hundred thousand dollars, on the buildings fifty thousand dollars, believed to be covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The total loss by the fire at Cramp's ship yard was $175,000. Burning brands were carried across the river and set fire to Manderson's mill and other property on Petty's Island, destroying property valued at $50,000; insurance $25,000.

South Norwalk, Conn.—$30,000.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A dispatch from South Norwalk states that a fire broke out this morning in Peck's drug store, in the neighborhood of the New Haven Railroad depot, and the firemen, on account of the spread of the flames to that structure, demolished two small buildings adjoining the drug store, which was destroyed. Loss $30,000.

Southington, Conn.—$75,000.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 24.—The works of the Plant's Manufacturing Company, in Southington, were burned this morning. One of the buildings was occupied as the depot of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. Nothing was saved from the deposit except the books. The total loss will be about $75,000; insurance $50,000.

Boston—$75,000.

BOSTON, March 24.—Oliver Ditson's music store was burned to-night. Loss, $75,000; insured.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 24, 1874.

Notwithstanding the cold, eighteen women were out to-day and visited four saloons. They were denied admittance to the Weber House and knelt on the sidewalk there. The proprietor interrupted them in the midst of a prayer, and in an excited manner told them they should not pray at his house, but before annoying him. The women are meeting with but poor success with the beer dealers, but do not appear to be discouraged.

Cadiz Junction, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., March 24, 1874.

Two hundred ladies of the Cadiz Temperance League being at Cadiz Junction yesterday on the crusade, met the Hon. W. G. Waddle, of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, on the platform. Mrs. W. G. Brown, President of the League, addressed Mr. Waddle in an eloquent speech, urging him to use his influence to have a proposition submitted to the people of this State in favor of prohibition. Mr. Waddle's reply was wholly satisfactory to the ladies and reflected great credit on himself.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 24, 1874.

A very large and enthusiastic temperance mass meeting was held in the Opera House to-night. Captain A. S. McClure, of Wooster, made the principal speech. Mrs. Reed, President, gave the result of the work from the beginning, showing considerable progress and abundant reasons for encouragement. Mrs. Leiter read a poem. The ladies continue to visit the saloons, which show no signs of weakening. Frequent mass meetings will hereafter be a prominent feature of the movement.

Springfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 24, 1874.

The *Daily Leader*, a new paper started by the liquor dealers and brewers, appeared to-night. It is not a party organ, but goes in for fair play. Judge Barlow to-day sentenced Detcher, a saloon keeper, to thirty-five days imprisonment and a fine of $150 on three indictments for liquor selling.

Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 24, 1874.

It has been determined in the council of women not to visit saloons until the 28th, when the prohibitory ordinance goes into effect.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of David Reed.

GENERAL VAN BUREN ALSO CONFIRMED.

Minister Jay's Connection With the Latter Case.

HE WILL PROBABLY RESIGN AND BE SUCCEEDED BY SECRETARY ROBESON.

The Finance Question in Congress.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Trouble Ahead of Commissioner Baker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1874.

Confirmation of Reed.

In the Executive session of the Senate to-day David Reed was confirmed United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The committee reported unanimously, and there was no opposition to the confirmation.

And of Van Buren.

At the same time, General Van Buren, upon whose confirmation, several days ago, a motion was entered to reconsider, was finally confirmed. This action of the Senate is likely to create a vacancy in our diplomatic representation at the court of the Austrian Kaiser, as Jay, the author of the Vienna Exposition scandal, cuts rather an awkward figure in this affair. It is reiterated that Jay declared that if Van Buren was confirmed he would resign. It is understood that he is now on his way home, and that Secretary Robeson will be sent to Vienna in his place.

Finance in the Senate.

Senator Sherman and others of his way of thinking on financial questions have discovered that the inflationists are in a majority in both Houses of Congress, and will trim their sails accordingly. The efforts of those opposed to inflation will hence be directed to the adoption of some measure which will make the amount as small as possible. If the new bill be taken up for discussion, an amendment will be introduced to strike out "three hundred and eighty-two" and insert "four hundred millions" as the legal tender circulation. This, if adopted, would bring the two Houses in accord. Some Senators even advocate a higher figure than four hundred millions.

Investigation of Indian Frauds.

Mr. Shanks, Chairman of the sub-Committee which investigated Indian frauds, having made certain charges against Latrobe Cooper and others, proposes to press his bill to authorize the Chickasaw nation to commence suit against the parties named to recover the moneys alleged to have been fraudulently obtained. The passage of the bill will excite considerable interest, as the legal investigation would lead to a scrutiny of the operations of Indian Claim Agents which would throw light on a question very much in the fog.

The Centennial.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations are receiving memorials and letters from the most influential citizens in the country, arguing for the favorable consideration of the Centennial measure.

Interest in the Massachusetts Senatorship.

While the balloting was in progress in the Massachusetts Legislature to-day, telegrams were being received continually by the members from Massachusetts, and great curiosity was manifested to see the result of each ballot. The closeness of the vote between Mr. Dawes and Mr. E. R. Hoar, both of these gentlemen being on the floor, naturally added to the excitement. General Butler was apparently the recipient of the greatest number of dispatches, and as he read them he would hasten with them to Mr. Dawes, which fact seemed to substantiate the report that Butler and Dawes had made a compact, offensive and defensive. Massachusetts members say, however, that this alliance was a detriment rather than a benefit to Mr. Dawes.

The Response of Mr. Baker.

Commissioner of Pensions, to the charges preferred against him, does not seem to have given very general satisfaction in the House. He virtually admits, it is alleged, several of these charges. There is some talk of referring the matter into consideration and of bringing in articles of impeachment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1874.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Office established—Holyoke, Butler county, Jesse Harvey, Postmaster. Names changed—Moselm, Berks county, to Richland Center; Nora, Berks county, to Moselm. Postmasters appointed—Albert F. Burke, Abington, Montgomery county; W. S. Bowman, Aspinwall, Bradford county; Abner Griest, Bermudian, Adams county; William McK. Robinson, Branch Junction, Westmoreland county; Mrs. Chase, Chase's Mills, Tioga county; Burgess W. Dorr, Constitution, York county; Samuel Crouse, Cupola, Chester county; John R. Garver, Kishacoquillas, Mifflin county; James S. Shearer, McClintockville, Venango county; William Cochran, Mount Gretna, Lebanon county; Henry Miller, Richland Center, Berks county; Thomas Bollinger, Rock Springs, Centre county; George Stanton, Stanton's Mills, Somerset county; Thomas Mooney, Talbotville, Chester county; Thomas Richardson, Uwchland, Chester county; David S. Gibson, Youngstown, Westmoreland county.

CRIMES.

Desperate and Successful Burglary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., March 24, 1874.

Henry Stoffer, a farmer living ten miles south of here, was awakened by a noise in his house at three o'clock this morning. He got up and found two burglars in the house. He clinched one, and while engaged with him the other burglar shot him twice, which caused him to let go. The burglars fled, having secured two thousand dollars in money which Stoffer had drawn out of bank the day before to pay on his farm. No trace of the burglars has yet been found. Dr. Hendig removed the bullets and Stoffer is doing well.

Burglaries in Ohio—One of the Victims Frightened to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., March 24, 1874.

Last night two burglars entered the house of one Bollwards, in New Lebanon, and stole about eight hundred dollars in cash. They then went to the house of Joseph Mucks, one mile east of that town, but did not take any money. The owner of the house, Mr. Mucks, an aged man, was so frightened by the entrance of the thieves, that he died in fifteen minutes afterwards. The burglars made several other visits during the night, and before morning had left the neighborhood, carrying with them about $1,000. They have not yet been captured, but the officers of the law are on their track.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 24, 1874.

The jury in the case of McCarthy, charged with killing Kelly, on Christmas eve, have brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

Suicide of a Woman at Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24, 1874.

Last night a woman named Mrs. Frank Smith, formerly a resident of Zanesville, committed suicide with morphine at the Long-street House. She had separated from her husband some six months since, and domestic trouble was the cause of the rash act.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24, 1874.

The House of Representatives to-day, by a strict party vote (Democratic), passed bills to redistrict the State in accordance with the plan published in the COMMERCIAL some days since; to change the management of the Central Asylum for Insane, vesting the power with two Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, and to reorganize the penitentiary by increasing the Board of Directors from three to five. An attempt was also made to force through a bill to reorganize all the State insane asylums, but several glaring defects were pointed out in the bill and its passage was postponed until to-morrow. A big fight is anticipated when the redistricting comes up in the Senate, as several Senators only wait the opportunity to bolt the action of the caucus, because their districts have been made up so as to disappoint their Congressional aspirations.

The Senate caucus resolved to rescind the resolution to adjourn on the 30th inst., it being impossible for them to dispose of the business before them by that time, even if they had not the Weimer-Welch contested election case before them, which promises to be protracted for a week or ten days longer.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1874.

SANBORN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Sanborn, through his counsel, has pleaded not guilty to the new charges preferred against him in the Brooklyn court. His counsel says Sanborn will appear for trial on March 30th.

GERMANY'S FUTURE.

The German Roman Catholic Union last evening filled Cooper Institute, on the occasion of an entertainment in aid of the Pope. The main feature of the programme was an address by Rev. Dr. Schroder on "Germany's Future," which, he held, would be Catholic and free.

THE RAILWAY STRIKES.

The freight men of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad who struck for an advance of wages, have returned to work at seventeen and a half cents per hour, and with the promise of an increase should the other companies make an advance. The Erie Railroad Company has resolved not to re-employ any of the men who joined in the recent strike. All the laborers wanted are offering themselves, now that protection at work is guaranteed. The strikers are endeavoring to induce the callers, checkers and associates to join them.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH INVESTIGATION—MEETING OF THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.

Of the seventy-nine churches invited to the Congregational Council, seventy-one had last evening informed the committee of their decision to send delegates. Five churches had not been heard from. Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, and Rev. Dr. Tilman have written letters expressing regret that, on account of sickness, they were unable to be present. Rev. D. T. Vermyle is in Florida, and Hon. Henry C. Haven, of Connecticut, on account of pressing business at home, cannot come. No word has been received from Rev. Dr. Geo. F. Morgan, of Iowa, and he is not expected. These are all representatives of the Congregationalists. The Council will organize this morning, but it cannot be foreseen how it will be organized, or who will be elected presiding officer. To-night's programme includes only organization, but it is probable that a proposition will be made to change the Council from an ex-parte to a mutual one, and formally invite Plymouth church to join it. Mr. Beecher says his church has at no time refused to take part in the Council if the questions to be decided by it could be satisfactorily arranged. Drs. Storrs and Buddington say they have been unable to bring Plymouth church to the point of either acceptance or refusal. It is believed that some of the delegates will withdraw if Plymouth church is not explicitly invited to take part, and the initial controversy will be had over that point. Drs. Stone and Buddington favor the invitation. It is intended that the Council shall close Friday next. Many of the invited churches will be represented only by their pastors, and so the number of participants in the deliberations will be reduced below one hundred. The capacity of Clinton avenue church, Brooklyn, is 1,400, and admission will only be given to holders of tickets, most of which have already been distributed among clergymen and the congregations of Drs. Storrs and Buddington.

To-morrow morning, it is reported, Plymouth church is to be admitted, on condition that the investigation be so enlarged as to comprehend the entire scandal. Plymouth is evidently preparing to stand a stubborn siege. Private meetings of the church officers were held last evening and this morning in Mr. Beecher's parlors, but the doors were closed to the press.

The proceedings were opened by Rev. Dr. Buddington, who made a brief address of welcome. He then invoked a blessing on the future workings of the Council, after which he nominated Rev. Dr. Stern, President of Amherst College, as temporary Moderator. On motion, Rev. Dr. Quinlo was appointed temporary Scribe. Considerable time was then consumed in the reading of the names of pastors and delegates present. In many instances there were two delegates from some churches and no pastors. It was then resolved to appoint two permanent Moderators, and Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, was chosen first Moderator, and Charles J. Walker, of Detroit, second Moderator, after which two Scribes were elected by acclamation, Dr. Quinte, of New Bedford, and Rev. J. G. Meserve, of Brooklyn.

The Moderator opened the meeting with prayer, after which one of the delegates moved that the letter missive be read, inasmuch as, without knowing its contents, it was impossible for any delegate to know for what purpose the Council had been convened. Here a lengthened discussion arose, which resulted in the reading of the missive, the particulars of which have already been published. Professor Smith then addressed the Council at considerable length. He said the Council had been called for the purpose of advising two churches what action should be taken on a number of questions in dispute, but there was no mention was made of Plymouth church in their charter, and the question arose, what has to be done with this church. He would suggest that in all this discussion the greatest mildness should prevail. He would propose a resolution that a committee of Council be authorized to wait upon the pastor and delegates of Plymouth church and invite them to come on the floor of the Council and state their views with regard to the statements contained in the letter missive statement. The offering of this resolution provoked a long debate, in which a majority of the delegates present argued the Council possessed no right to go on with its proceedings unless Plymouth church was represented, while the others feared that its pastor and delegates would once more positively decline to give any explanation of their conduct. Rev. Dr. Storrs, who joined in the discussion, briefly explained the various councils, ex parte, mutual, ecclesiastical and advisory. The Council now being held was an advisory one, and merely created for the purpose of advising the churches how to act in a difficulty. He was desirous that the pastor and delegates of Plymouth church should be invited to appear on the floor of the Council; first, to explain their connection with the church, and second to answer any questions the Council might deem necessary to put, so that they might have every opportunity to vindicate themselves if they could. After an amendment to the previous resolution, giving Plymouth church every advantage that any member of the Council possessed, this caused a debate long, but good natured discussion, which, at half-past ten o'clock resulted in the passage of the original resolution with but a slight modification, after which the Council adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

MASS MEETING TO DISCUSS FINANCE—LETTER FROM CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

A mass meeting of business men of this city was held to-night, in the Cooper Institute, to take action on questions of national finance. Geo. Opdyke called the meeting to order, and Wm. Cullen Bryant presided. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any inflation of the currency and insisting that if Congress establish free banking, or authorize a further issue of national bank notes, the system be based on a solid foundation and guarded strength, that the restrictions of the law requiring a banking reserve of one-fifth shall be maintained, and that special and its fundamental and irrevocable provisions shall be an efficient mode of redemption in coin.

A letter was read from Charles Francis Adams, in which he says it appears very unfortunate that the administration of the national finances should ever have been potentially tied to become entangled with a business having no proper connection therewith. The collection of revenue and the precise disbursement of the funds thus received being of the legitimate duties of the Treasury, the power of Congress to deal with that subject is limited to the establishment of the form of the coinage and regulating the value thereof. Congress transcended its authority when it assumed the right to issue a promise to pay money which it did not at the same time provide any means to pay. The Congressional fulmination of legal tenders was no more than rank absurdity. If a systematic effort to return to a specie basis is steadily carried out by any permanent measures, business will soon begin to assume a healthiness of support which it has not known for years and which equivocating or false promises never can supply.

STATE NEWS.

Reading is to have a family club house.

An Erie rich man writes "Eyzuk" for "Isaac."

"Prayed out," is posted on several saloon doors in Williamsport.

The remains of another Indian have been exhumed at Columbia.

The Philadelphia *All-Day City Item* now issues a Sunday edition.

There are not enough dwelling houses in Reading to supply the demand.

The Reading gas company divided between $130,000 and $150,000 last year.

The Dunkards talk of establishing a seminary, either at Martinsburg or Berlin.

Scranton has had a long siege of small-pox. One hundred cases are now reported.

One firm in Harrisburg has recently received twenty thousand bushels of peanuts.

A new paper, devoted to the interests of the workingmen, is talked of at Blossburg.

Five hundred and seventeen horses and mules were sold in Harrisburg last week.

Three tons of floor managers will engineer the fat men's ball in Philadelphia, next week.

Adam Forepaugh, the veteran showman, starts out from Germantown, for the tenting season, April 1st.

The puddlers of Pennock & Co.'s rolling mill, Coatesville, recently struck, and have all been discharged.

Ground has been broken for the erection of a new Presbyterian church at Bridgeport, Montgomery county.

The next exhibition of the Sunbury Agricultural Association is to begin on the 29th of September and continue four days.

Balloting for Sumner's Successor.

BOSTON, March 24.—The House and Senate this afternoon respectively took an informal ballot for United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Sumner. The following is the vote in the House: E. R. Hoar, 69; B. R. Curtis, 63; John E. Sanford, 16; Governor Washburne, 2; Henry L. Dawes, 61; Charles F. Adams, 12; N. P. Banks, 5, and the rest scattering. The vote in the Senate on the first and second ballots stood: Henry L. Dawes, 14; E. R. Hoar, 10; B. R. Curtis, 10; Charles F. Adams, 2; scattering, 1. On the third ballot: H. L. Dawes, 17; B. R. Curtis, 10; E. R. Hoar, 8; C. F. Adams, 2; absent, 3. The House, after one ballot, resumed regular business.

The result does not indicate a speedy election. A ballot will be taken at noon daily until a choice is made.

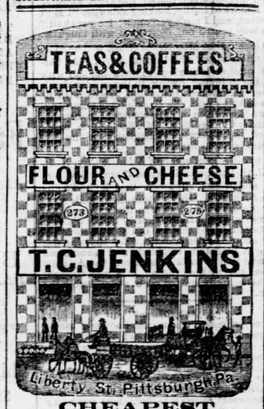
Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

LUXURY, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes. Try it.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.



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Flour and Grocery House
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AND
The Great White River Flour
Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.
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☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SOPRANO Singer in a Church. Apply to O. BOLMAN, at Kleber's Music Store, 122 Wood street.

WANTED—SITUATION—AN EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper, who is a Situation in Bookkeeper, or to go West and take charge of some business. Address CHAS. MANNING, Grove Falls, Pa.

WANTED — PURCHASERS FOR Clear Lands. Any prospect to furnish Coal, Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each, in the States of Alabama, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property. Address, by mail, or apply to R. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES M. LATIMER & CO., corner Marion avenue and F. R. W. and O. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One Lathe 21 inches swing, 8 feet bed; one 21 inches by 7 feet; one 18 inches by 8 feet; one 16 inches by 8 feet. One Bolt Cutter, 6 Drill Presses and 2 Shapers. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36, twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 40-horse power. Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAKEL & ORTH, Fifth Ward, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which steam Pumps can be applied. Send for price list. Pumps kept constantly on hand at the best and cheapest in the market. ALWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TFDH

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF FOUR Rooms, Attic and Cellar, with two Lots on Center street, also, House of Rooms and Lot on Thirty-eighth street. Also, 5 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in the Eighteenth ward of the City of Pittsburgh. Each ward, all of which will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to R. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand. Double-flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or on equivalent.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874.

THE *Post* still continues to pace its sad contrition with regard to the assessment question. It is a pathetic sight.

WANTED: the address of the author of the saying—"Cleanliness is next to godliness." Our Street Commissioners desire to see him.

THE Senate Appropriation Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the Centennial bill. "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

THE foreign imports at the port of New York for the week ending March 20, foot up $7,517,103. This is a large falling off compared with the entries for the week previous.

UNTIL the *Golden Age* informed us, we were not aware of the fact that Mr. BOUTWELL was a prominent candidate for the seat of the late Senator SUMNER. THEODORE TILTON is evidently not an Unitarian.

NO ONE can justly accuse the New York *Express* of a lack of courage. In an article vindicating the late President FILLMORE from the charge of wanting in the manly virtues, that paper takes occasion to defend also the Fugitive Slave law, which he signed. It is really a superb exhibition of inverted ethics.

AS SHOWING the steady downward tendency of freight rates, the following statement from the last annual report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company is significant. The report says: "Rates have, of late years, tended downward so steadily and so rapidly that the average rate per ton per mile in 1872 was but little more than half the rate of 1868." The report of the Michigan Central Company also states that rates have sunk from 3.06 per ton per mile in 1865, to 1.56 in 1872, with a slight increase—1-100th of a cent—in 1873. Nearly all the principal roads of the country have had a like experience.

THEY are becoming a little wearisome—these interminable protestations of ignorance and innocent intentions, on the part of those importers and merchants who are declaiming so loudly against the existing Customs laws, because they have had the misfortune to be—detected. As for the plea of ignorance, there is little question but that they understand the laws—and their rights as well as their duties under them—fully as well as most lawyers: while as respects their averment of innocent purposes, what is the name of the material whereof the domain of PLUTO is said to be paved withal?

A FEW days ago we briefly referred to the encouraging progress in shipbuilding which was being made in various yards of the country. We now observe that California is making similar rapid strides in the development of this important industry. According to the San Francisco papers, fifteen vessels were last year built on the Pacific coast, south of Puget Sound, two of them large steamships. This year a much greater number will, it is expected, be built. The probabilities are that California is destined to be a great shipbuilder in the future. There is no lack of excellent ship timber on the coast, while skilled labor is also abundant.

ALL the latest advices from Minnesota are united in declaring Indian Commissioner SMITH completely innocent of all dishonesty in the recent pine lands transaction in that State. While the verdict is against the sale, it exonerates Mr. SMITH from all complicity in it. We believe the Springfield *Republican* is the only opposition paper which has had the moral pluck to make editorial acknowledgment of its error in inculpating Commissioner SMITH in this matter. Those sheets which were loudest and hoarsest in the hue and cry against this upright but sorely slandered official, have as yet given no sign whatever that they regret their part in persecuting him. And they probably never will.

THE Democratic Legislature of the bandit State of Missouri, whose Executive, judges, sheriffs, constables, and the whole machinery of law, are set at defiance by a gang of notorious robbers and cut-throats, who plunder and terrorize the State with impunity, disturbed only by occasional visits from officers of other Commonwealths, who are promptly murdered on sight without the slightest check from the local authorities—the Democratic Legislature of that State is greatly exercised over the shortcomings of the Federal administration in various particulars. It is very touching—almost so much so as would be the solicitude of the accessories of a gang of Italian brigands for the proper government of Rome.

THE final official figures of the New Hampshire election are: WESTON, Democrat, 35,198; MCCUTCHINS, Republican, 34,138; BLACKMER, Prohibitionist, 2,098, scattering, 42; WESTON'S majority over MCCUTCHINS, 1,060, and the majority of all over WESTON, 1,037. There were towns and wards entitled to twenty-nine Representatives that failed to elect. Of these the Democrats were entitled to but one; in twenty-two others the Prohibitionists held the balance of power, and could have elected the Republican candidates, had they seen fit. In other towns electing eleven Democrats they also held the balance of power, and could have turned the scale in favor of the Republicans. Had they done this, instead of there being eleven Democratic majority in the House, there would have been thirty-three Republican majority, nearly entire in favor of retaining the Prohibitory law. They also defeated the choice of four Republican Senators and three Republican Councilmen, every one of them, it is affirmed, friends of temperance. It is a new way of carrying out one's cherished principles to intrust their execution into the hands of the avowed enemies of such principles.

MANY papers are republishing the details of PRESTON S. BROOKS' brutal assault on the late Senator SUMNER in 1855. There are valid grounds for believing that the blow dealt by BROOKS materially hastened his own death. He was a proud, over-sensitive man, whom the false codes of the day forced into brutal positions, which left a perpetually corroding unhappiness in his mind. He knew that his "victory" over Senator SUMNER, as it was termed in the South, was a moral defeat, and there is no doubt that the consciousness of this fact haunted him from that time onward until his sudden death. We happen, moreover, to know that in his last illness he left a number of specially friendly messages for Congressman BURLINGAME, whom he had challenged for denouncing the assault, but whom he afterwards declined to fight. BROOKS lies buried in the little cemetery at Edgefield, South Carolina, and on his tombstone is this inscription: "Preston S. Brooks will be long remembered

As one in whom the virtues loved to dwell,
Though sad to us, are blest in their dispensation,
We know God's wisdom orders all things well."

His mother—now very aged—is still living in that neighborhood, or was, a short time ago, besides a younger brother, a planter of large intelligence and culture, but holding himself altogether aloof from politics.

JUDGING from the testimony which has thus far been given in the case, it does not seem probable that the trial of General HOWARD will result in proving any criminal intent in the management of the Bureau of which he was chief. The court consists of seven officers of high rank, with General SHERMAN as president, and is held under the bounty act of March, 1867. This law imposed upon the Freedmen's Bureau the duty of disbursing bounties to colored soldiers, sailors and marines. The officers selected for this duty were required "to hold and disburse the funds as other disbursing officers of the army." To establish the proper manner of disbursing according to the law, a number of heads of other bureaus have been called to define the construction of the law and the uniform practice and responsibility of disbursing officers under similar circumstances—where commissioned officers have been employed and where civil officers have been appointed. Quartermaster General MEIGS, General FOSTER, United States Engineers; Colonel BENET, Chief of Ordnance; Adjutant General TOWNSEND, Comptrollers TAYLER, FRENCH, RUTHERFORD, and BRODHEAD, have already given evidence in the case, its general tendency being to show that if the government has really sustained any loss in the management of the Freedman's Bureau, it has been by no fault of General HOWARD. The bitter malice of Statute of Limitation FERNANDO WOOD seems likely to be brought to nought.

AN interesting anecdote, to us fresh, of the late Dr. STRAUSS is going the round of the German press. Most people who know anything about the famous Doctor's life, know that he married a public singer, Miss AGNESE SCHEBEST. An acquaintance of the lady relates that when, soon after 1835, the renowned prima donna arrived at Stuttgart and by the range and beauty of her voice, as well as by her remarkable personal attractions, awakened general admiration, her admirers determined to get up a festive entertainment in her honor, to which all surrounding celebrities in literature and art were invited. Dr. STRAUSS, upon whom the beautiful artist had made a profound impression, timidly asked the writer to introduce him to the lady. This was done in the words, "Herr Dr. STRAUSS, the celebrated author of the Life of JESUS." Miss SCHEBEST, a devout Catholic, who had never heard of the book named, naturally took for granted that she had formed the acquaintance of an orthodox pious Catholic divine, and with crossed arms, bowing profoundly, she said: "Sir, I know not whether I should fall on my knees, or how else I should express my veneration for you." Those present with difficulty suppressed their smiles, as one can easily believe. Dr. STRAUSS, however, was not discomfited, but continued his addresses, which at length resulted in their marriage. How unhappy and transient the connection proved is well known.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Our correspondent "A. W." cannot see the force of our conclusion that the logic of the argument is all on the side of those who contend for female suffrage. We cannot, on the other hand, see the force of *his* argument. It is very true that the government of the family preceded the formation of civil governments, and that monarchy succeeded as the first form of civil government; but this is an argument in favor of monarchy, if it amounts to anything, and it by no means follows that human rights, in a republican form of government, are derived from the rights of the various members of a family, and that the people of a nation, which is, in one sense, an aggregation of families, have no more rights than the members of an individual family have, or had, prior to the formation of governments.

The theory of our form of government is that all men (which includes women) are created equal, and that they are endowed with certain *inalienable* rights. That is the foundation stone upon which our government is built. There are inalienable rights which no one can justly be deprived of, and which belong equally to all; there are also alienable rights, such as the right to the soil, and to personal property, which can be transferred on terms mutually satisfactory, from one to another, but which are still rights, and subject to governmental protection; and then there are besides mere privileges, which are sometimes called rights, such as the right or privilege to engage in corporations for banking or manufacturing, which the government may give or withhold at pleasure, or take away, after having been given. Inalienable rights, then, are from heaven and belong to *all*; alienable rights are acquired and belong only to those who acquire them and may dispose of them; and privileges belong only to those to whom they are given, and from whom they may be taken by those who gave them.

In which of these categories is the right to vote to be placed? Is it an inalienable right, or an alienable one, or a mere privilege? When the Pharisees asked our LORD a question which they thought a puzzler, He answered by saying, "I also will ask you a question: the baptism of JOHN—was it from heaven, or of men?" They declined to commit themselves on either point. If they said, from heaven, the retort was ready, why, then, did they not believe in him? and if from men, they feared the people.

We may put a similar question in this instance: The right to vote: is it from heaven or of men? If from heaven, then it is inalienable and belongs to all; and if from men, then it is a mere privilege, and may be given or withheld at pleasure.

Now, we shall have no quarrel with those who, on this question, choose to concede that voting is a mere privilege. This is, for the present at least, a mere abstract question, and men will take ground upon it as it suits their present judgment; but we are free to say that we think too highly of the right of suffrage to place it on the mere ground of privilege. We want to feel that we hold it by a higher tenure than the mere will of the ruling majority, and that it belongs to us by the highest of all rights, the divine gift of heaven to all the mature children of men, the inalienable right which is included separately in the right to life, to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and jointly, in all put together. Others may put *their* rights on a lower plane, if they choose, but we prefer to put ours in this secure and impregnable place, and if we cannot enjoy it, on that high basis, without giving or conceding it to women also, whom GOD has endowed with the same civil rights as men, then we will concede it to them, and make no disturbance over the concession.

For see what follows the concession that the right to vote is a mere privilege. A privilege is something which may be given or withheld at pleasure. It may be given to one, or a hundred, or a thousand, and withheld from all the rest, without wrong, or it may be given today and taken away to-morrow. If ten thousand men form a government, and say, the right to vote shall be exercised by only those 6,000 of who own land, the 5,000 may afterwards say the right to vote shall be exercised by those 4,000 of us, only, who own a certain amount of land, and the 4,000 may afterwards limit it to 2,500, and the 2,500 to 1,300, and so on until it becomes a monopoly in the hands of a few. The majority would rule in each of these supposed cases, and rightly, if the principle be conceded that voting is nothing but a privilege.

But again. Privileges are granted by those who have to those who have not. If the power to vote be conferrable, instead of inherent, those who give must have more power than those who receive. Where, then, do the givers of the power to vote get the right to give it? If, as in the case of Pennsylvania the givers say they got it from the Constitution, the question still recurs, where did the framers of the Constitution get it? They had no powers or rights inherently that all other men did not possess equally with them; and when it comes down to justifying their giving the right to vote to one and withholding it from another, it all resolves itself into the original formula which lies at the bottom of all usurpations, that might makes right. The men who restricted the right of suffrage had no more rights than other men. They had the *power*, but not the *right*, to limit it; and the whole theory that voting is a privilege, only, brings us back to the reign of mere might, as distinguished from that of right.

This, therefore, is our reason for saying, that logically, the argument is all in favor of universal suffrage. If our government is one of mere Might—if we are to fall back upon

"That good old plan,
That they shall take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can,"

then suffrage belongs to no one, of right, and the majority may restrict it, as much as they choose, but if our government is one of Right (and that is what we want to think it is) then suffrage belongs of right to all, without distinction.

Does it belong to children, then, and other wards of society unfortunately not able to take care of themselves? Not necessarily, in the sense in which the question is asked. The right is inherent in all; but it implies the ability to exercise it. There must be a period when children cease to be mere wards, and human experience has fixed that period at about the age of twenty or twenty-one. The determination of that period is a matter of arrangement; which does not affect the inherent right of the immature citizen. The *right* belongs, as we have said, to all, subject to a general understanding as to when, and how and under what circumstances it shall be exercised.

We cannot pursue this train of thought further, now, and we have not the slightest disposition to continue the discussion of what is, as we have said, a purely abstract question, under existing circumstances; but we have felt called upon to say this much in justification of what we said the other day, in alluding incidentally to the fact that the issue is one that may be regarded as certain to come up for solution in the near future. Like our correspondent, we are not convinced that Female Suffrage, as a mere question of expediency, is at all desirable; but the conjured-up consequences of it are not sufficient to frighten us from carrying out a fundamental principle to its legitimate conclusion. Men draw upon imagination, exclusively, for the consequences they are apt to picture as following from the assertion, in its fullest extent, of universal suffrage; but it is by no means certain that such consequences *will* follow. There were many honest, well-meaning people, who shrank aghast from the contemplation of the fearful things that were certain, in their judgment, to follow the abolition of Slavery; but the evil consequences never came. Their fears were honest, but groundless; and that may be the case in this instance. The heavens have never yet fallen when justice was done; and it is safe, upon the whole, to conclude that it is never wrong to do right, and never right to abstain from doing right through fear of the possible consequences.

ABOUT STATISTICS AND SOMEWHAT MORE.

Perhaps it might have been reasonably expected that the American press should have taken more particular notice than it has done of the death of M. QUETELET, which occurred lately. Such notice was to be looked for, not because QUETELET was more celebrated than some other foreign savans recently deceased, or because he was in any way more intimately connected with American history and affairs, but because of his pre-eminence in a science with which his name is completely identified. Astronomy, physics, botany or any other of the popular sciences, might be pretty fully expounded without mention of any one of its cultivators, but it has been hardly possible to say much about the science of statistics without bringing in the name of the great Belgian savant. He was eminent in astronomy, in mathematics, in meteorology and in all departments of physical geography, but his reputation in life and his future fame undoubtedly rests upon the wonderful acumen and success with which he developed the principles and elaborated the details of the new science. QUETELET'S object was not merely the accumulation and grouping of numbers; he aspired to fathom and establish the laws which regulate the moral as well as the physical phenomena of individual and social life.

Dwelling upon the subject of QUETELET'S labors, a foreign paper reminds its readers that he was the first to direct attention to the fact, at present so generally known, that in the same numerical population year for year the same number of crimes of a given category is committed, that is, if no extraordinary crisis interrupt the natural march of events or no preventive measures be applied to the sources of the evil. The same law, as he proved, is equally true of non-criminal aberrations. Thus, in any city great or small, year after year, the same proportion of the people who write letters, make mistakes in addressing and posting them, and the distribution of their mistakes into kinds, also remains the same. The same proportion of old women marry young men, and vice versa. The great statistician has thus, it is claimed, defected and, so to say, organized the moral and physical forces of peoples, and at least laid the foundation for an entirely new system of administration, a system resting upon natural laws.

As an example of the very disagreeable truths which the statistician, "the thinker of the realm of numbers," sometimes extracts from them and holds up before the eyes of onlookers, the foreign paper already cited refers to the terrible light shed by QUETELET'S method upon the subject of drunkenness in his native country, Belgium. Everybody, it seems, has long known that a large proportion of the Belgians are excessively given to brandy-poison, but it was reserved for statistics to show that, besides the usual consequences of drinking, the worst result, the drunkard's madness, is steadily on the increase among the laboring population. Last December, Dr. LEFEBVRE a prominent physician delivered a lecture before the Belgian Academy of Science, in which he showed that seventeen per cent. of the cases of insanity in Belgium are caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits. In the discussion which followed, one member of the Academy, Mr. CROCQ, expressed the opinion that the improved culture of the people is the only remedy that can be applied to the prevalent drunkenness. It appears, however, that English experts after examination have pronounced the brandy commonly sold in Belgium extremely deleterious to health. Of course, the meaning is that it is drugged or compounded with substances still more actively poisonous than alcohol. But this fact is rendered of no practical force by another fact, that the dealers, wholesale and retail, in the poisonous mixture, are so powerful in the politics of Belgium that neither the Liberals nor the clerical party dare to meddle with their nefarious trade.

It may be that in some other countries as well as Belgium one of the first steps in the direction of effectual temperance reform would be an improvement in the quality of the strong drink permitted to be sold. No fact can be better attested than the fact that, even in the United States, in Western Pennsylvania for instance, habitual, even "hard" habitual drinking was less destructive of health and life in early times than it is now. Rum or whisky was always injurious, that it always produced direful evils, but the evils it caused were slight and insignificant in comparison with the desolation and horrors which are now fairly ascribed to the habit. Nor is there any good reason to doubt that the difference is largely traceable to the atrocious mixtures which are now frequently sold under the names of whisky and brandy. The most devilish feature of this adulteration is that one effect of the foreign substances introduced is to excite and to render fixed the physical conditions of the human system which demand imperiously the gratification only to be derived from repetitions of the dose. It is notorious that some of the articles used in adulteration act, one might say, almost directly upon the will, undermining its energy of resistance. At any rate, positive physical disease is a speedy consequence of the swallowing of the mixtures, and it is a disease which seems susceptible of cure only in its early stages. Whatever might be the ill effects of the daily and often repeated drams of the good old citizens and church members of former generations, they were the mere effects of too much whisky; they were not the effects of various poisons inevitably and under all circumstances malignant in their influence when taken into the human system. In short, if a portion of the zeal, resolution and money now applied in the promotion of temperance were directed to the procurement of adequate scientific inspection of liquors and the punishment of their adulteration, we doubt not that excellent and most important results, social and moral, would be obtained.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

With tongue and pen no more may Dickens fulge,
In vain for truth and charity he pleads;
The world aroused, the author now we'll judge,
Not by his Household Words, but household deeds.

Out in Indiana, last week, a man named Gale married a woman named Breeze. Look out for squalls.

There are *only* eight committees of Congress investigating this winter, with about a dozen subjects before them.

Bald mountain is still sitting on her volcanic egg, and is liable to hatch out an eruption at any moment.

Prof. Proctor is preparing a lecture on "Science in America," to be delivered in London on his return in April.

Spain is to have a national bank. It is to be so constructed that it will revolve with every revolution of the people.

If it wasn't for Andy Johnson there wouldn't be any ex-President living. Obstinacy was always a peculiarity of Andy's.

Alexandria, Virginia, vaunteth itself and is much puffed up because it is to have a brand new iron furnace and a ship-yard.

Tobacco chewing is next to be attacked. In an Ohio church this notice is posted: "No tobacco chewers permitted in this church."

Is the Hub going to introduce Thuggism? Some Boston men have organized a mutual protective association against mothers-in-law.

The internal revenue receipts up to the 20th inst. were only $5,000,761 27, thus indicating a considerable falling off for the current month.

Sensible. The merchants of Louisville have petitioned the Common Council to repeal the ordinance requiring commercial travelers to take out licenses.

Late in the day—but better late than never—the New York Police Commissioners have instructed their men not to use the club except in self-defense.

"The blood cure" is talked of as if it were something new. 'Tis the oldest branch of the medical art, and was first successfully practiced by Dr. Cain.

The filthy condition of New York streets has prompted the invention of a patent "instantaneous dress elevator." We shall need them here, presently.

MRS. Jane G. Swisshelm thinks the direct effect of the women's war on liquor selling can only be transient, unless the right of suffrage is conferred upon women.

Experiments are being made by an English railroad company to ascertain whether steel tubes can profitably replace those of copper and brass in locomotives.

Iron fortifications are to be used for the defense of German strongholds, the experiments made during the past six years having proved them to be almost impregnable.

The Ashantee word for "perquisites" is "atofoedia," or "things which don't have to be paid for." It was their fondness for atofoedia which led them into the late war.

The Governor of the District of Mexico has prohibited cock fighting. Perhaps he had also better turn his attention to the correction of banditti and murderous Catholics.

Hereafter no portrait is to be placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, fractional or postal currency of the United States, while the original of such portrait is living.

The total production of pig iron in France in 1873 is returned at 1,381,000 tons, or only 17,000 less than the corresponding production of 1872, when the make attained its maximum.

The colored people of Boston have invited Wendell Phillips to deliver an address on Charles Sumner, before them in Faneuil Hall, on the 15th of April. It will be a grand speech.

Virginia papers are jealous of that intramontane fire in North Carolina, and hope their own peaks will warm up to the exigencies of the occasion, and make "summit" of a sensation.

The Cuban trade has undergone a complete revolution, owing to the depreciation of the paper of the Spanish Bank of Havana, and the consequent unsettled condition of business there.

In some parts of Illinois the Grangers are binding themselves not to pay hired hands more than fifteen dollars per month, and still they are organized to put down the tyranny of monopolies.

A German colony in Iowa county, Iowa, one of the most prosperous colonies in the West, is about to have the validity of title to their lands put to the test, the territory being claimed by a returned Californian under an old deed.

The Magazines.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

"The New Hyperion" still maintains the first place in the pages of the April *Lippincott*, and keeps up its interest of letter-press and engraving. George McDonald's serial, "Malcolm," grows better with each succeeding chapter. The same may also be said of "A Modern Cressida." "With the Count de Beauvoir in Japan and California," is the title of an illustrated and very readable paper, by Edward Howland, which is a valuable addition to the magazine literature of the day, and of a sort of which we can hardly have too much. Among the more noticeable of the remaining articles are "Some Recollections of Walter Savage Landor," by T. Adolphus Trollope; "A Councillor, Judge and Legislator of the Olden Time," by Samuel W. Pennypacker, which, in giving a short biographical sketch of Samuel Richardson, who came to Philadelphia from Jamaica in 1686, and became one of the most prominent citizens, exhibits some interesting facts in the early history of that city; and "Among the Mediums," by John Hayward. The author of "Blindpits" furnishes a very readable short story entitled, "Mrs. Burnet's Story." "Our Monthly Gossip" contains much that is of interest in its review of current events. The number contains a fine poem by Margaret J. Preston, entitled, "In the Sistine Chapel," in the form of a colloquy between Raffaelle and Giulio Romano; and Mary B. Dodge contributes a pretty sonnet on "April." *Lippincott's Magazine*, as at present conducted, cannot fail to gain a widespread circulation and correspondingly great popularity.

SCRIBNER'S.

This always welcome, because always readable, magazine sustains in the April number the high reputation already attained. The opening article is a narrative poem by Benjamin F. Taylor, called "Mary Butler's Ride," which is spirited in verse and illustration. Then comes a long and exceedingly interesting instalment of Edward King's "Great South," with a large number of illustrations of more than usual merit, under the title of "A Ramble in Virginia, from Bristol to the Sea." Among the other notable features of the number are the beginning of Jules Verne's serial, "The Mysterious Island;" an essay by Augustus Blauvelt, author of the articles on Modern Skepticism, entitled "Christ's Resurrection Scientifically Considered," and a timely paper by Miss Beedy on "The Health and Physical Habits of English and American Women." Noah Brooks has an article "Concerning Some Imperial Boots." The new story writer, George W. Cable, tells a tale of the "Belles Demoiselles Plantation." Mrs. Davis' serial is concluded, and Miss Traftons is continued. A. R. Macdonough, John Fraser, J. G. H., Charlotte F. Bates and Edward King contribute verses. Dr. Holland, in Topics of the Times, writes about "Jules Verne's New Story," "The Taxation of Church Property," and "Social Usages." The Old Cabinet is concerned with "Veracity;" Amateur Theatricals are practically discussed in Home and Society, and the other departments have their characteristic variety.

THE GALAXY.

The April *Galaxy* opens with "Linley Rochford," Justin McCarthy's serial, which is one of the most readable of current magazine fictions. Professor Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen, of Cornell University, gives a delightful account of a visit to the famous Russian novelist, "Tourgueneff," this being, as he assures us, the proper way of spelling his name. Another interesting personal sketch of an author who is occupying a large share of public attention, is given by Albert Rhodes, under the caption of "A Breakfast with Victorien Sardou." "My Private Grief Against George Sand," is a characteristic paper from the incisive pen of Carl Benson, the late Charles Astor Bristed, a short biographical sketch of whom, by "M. E. W. S.," occupies a place in the number. Richard Grant White contributes another instalment of his "Linguistic and Literary Notes and Queries," and Junius Henri Browne one of his analytical examinations of human nature under the title of "Women as Women." In the poetical department there are two good poems, namely, "At Peace," by William Winter, understood to be a tribute to the memory of the late Ada Clare, and "Summer Night," variations on certain melodies, by Bayard Taylor. The number is very rich in attractive short stories and in the excellence of its editorial departments.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The April number of this magazine gives IX. to XII. of T. B. Aldrick's story, "Prudence Palfrey." Edmund C. Stedman contributes a poem, "The Lord's Day Gale," occupying three pages, yet not too long. A resume of "Mistral's Calendaum," by Harriet W. Preston, will probably induce the reader to look up the entire poem. "Life in the Backwoods of Canada," by H. B. K., is concluded, and if it is, as it seems to be, a faithful sketch, then reading about such a life is preferable to experiencing it. "Baddeck" and "Mose Evans" are continued. Several other articles and poems, together with the usual review of literature, art and music, which are fully up to standard, make up a readable number.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The April number of this admirable monthly opens with a striking article called "The Age of Ice," with many interesting illustrations of glaciers and their supposed effects on the earth's surface. There are other good papers by Fernand Papillon, Dr. Youmans (the editor), Dr. Foster and other able writers on scientific subjects. The editorial departments are rich as usual.

ST. NICHOLAS.

There has never been a magazine for young people, published in this country, that could compare with *St. Nicholas*, published by Scribner & Co. and edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. The April number is particularly beautiful in appearance and rich in contents. Donald G. Mitchell, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter and a dozen other popular writers are among the contributors, and the result is a very charming miscellany. The illustrations are numerous and very good. *St. Nicholas* more than fills the place left vacant by *Our Young Folks* and *The Riverside*.

BALLOU'S.

This magazine, though a cheap one in price, presents an excellent table of contents in the April number. All its stories are readable, and much instruction may be gathered from the sketches of travel and adventure in its pages.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.

This publication is appropriately named, as it is the aim of the publisher to give the best of higher class piano music. Following is the table of contents: "On the Sea," Barcarolle—Lichner; "The Break of Day Reverie"—Arditi; "La Ballerina-Polka"—Lichner; "When the Swallows Homeward Fly"—Oesten; and "Erinnerungen Caprice"—Egghard. J. S. Peters, publisher, 599 Broadway, New York.

MUSICAL MONTHLY.

Peters' Musical Monthly for April has a well selected assortment of music, vocal and instrumental, which will be appreciated in any cultivated circle. It is so cheap, too, as to be within the reach of all. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

EVERY SATURDAY.

Under the management of H. O. Houghton & Co., *Every Saturday* has much improved. An original story, "His Two Wives," by Mary Clemmer Ames, and Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Far from the Madding Crowd," are now running through it. The selections from British periodicals are excellent, and the editorial department shows tact as well as culture.

THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic for March is crowded with valuable and interesting articles, treating on Finance, The Postal Telegraph, The Expenditures of the Government, the Social and Political Condition of Texas, Our National Growth, and other questions of vital interest to every American citizen. The article on "Our National Growth, its Results and Lessons," is full of valuable statistics, and gives in a plain and concise manner a review of the past of the nation, its wonderful growth in population, and its great advancement in those branches of trade and science, that go to make up the present prosperity of the country. This article of itself is well worth the subscription price of the magazine. *The Republic* maintains its reputation for impartiality. Its treatment of public measures and men is candid, and in the main just. No person who desires to keep posted on the current political topics of the hour should be without *The Republic*. Its price, $2 per year, brings it within the reach of all, and should command for it a large circulation.

Imports of British and Irish Produce.

The following is an official statement from the Bureau of Statistics of some of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported into the United States, in the two months ending February 28, 1874, compared with the corresponding period of 1873:

	1873.	1874.
Cloths, value	£299,260	£50,483
Copper ingots, cwts	24,386	200
Copper, manufactured, cwts	404	242
Haberdashery, millinery and embroidery, value	£459,198	£408,796
Hardware and cutlery, value	£150,705	£114,949
Pig iron, tons	19,119	10,205
Bar iron, tons	8,097	898
Railroad iron, tons	48,901	16,978
Hoop or sheet iron, tons	5,852	1,009
Steel, unwrought, tons	3,373	1,922
Steel, wrought, tons	1,126	301
Linen manufactures and piece goods of all kinds, yards	27,986,810	21,017,710
Machinery and mill work, value	£102,921	£43,201
Paper, writing or printing, value	£27,689	£19,144
Salt, rock or white, tons	41,639	32,657
Spirits, British or Irish, galls	13,153	10,059
Silk manufactures, ribbons of all kinds, value	£34,022	£13,903
Woolen cloths, value	£311,918	£301,374
Articles of silk and other materials, value	£28,712	£14,526
Manufactures of wool and other material, yards	27,219,190	17,532,220

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Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of ecommercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which are now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan which compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater precision, completeness, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1874.

The local money market has few incidents of change excepting the temporary shipment of currency to the interior, which has made bank notes scarce and causes exchange on the East to be quoted at a discount of fifty cents per thousand.

The action of the House of Representatives in their vote on the Legal Tender bill is gratifying, in that it tends to remove the uncertainty which surrounds every business enterprise. Whether we are to have $40,000,000 of currency more or less is of little importance, as it is but $1 a head for each of the population, but it is important that the amount of legal tenders should be unalterable. Defining the legal tender circulation is laying the foundation of the superstructure, and the framework can be completed from time to time as needed. But the size of the foundation must first be ascertained. There is already evidence in the stock market, which is the first to feel any change of policy, that large combinations are getting their plans into shape, that advantage may be taken of any new developments that may arise.

—A Water street merchant asks:

"Suppose I have on deposit in a bank $1,000, and it holds my unmatured note for $1,500, when the bank fails. Can it or its legal representative refuse to return my note if, upon its maturity, I tender $500 which, with my deposit, would cover the note?"

We believe the law allows an offset of debts on either side, so that if a bank holds a note against a depositor for $1,500, and owes him $1,000, a tender of $500 will cancel the obligation. On this point the twentieth section of the Bankrupt law says: "In all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the account between them shall be stated, and one debt set-off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed on part, but no set-off shall be allowed of a claim in its nature not favorable against the estate." It often happens that a bank when hard up for money, uses its notes to borrow money on. In such a case, if the bank has placed the note referred to with a third party for a loan of money, that party would have a lien on it, and the debt due the depositor from the bank would not apply toward its payment.

The United States Supreme Court has also recently rendered a decision on the subject of trust funds in the hands of bankrupts, the case being that of Cook *et al, vs.* Tullis—appeal from the Southern district of Ohio:

Cook and others are the assignees in bankruptcy of Homans, an insolvent, and as such claimed to hold a demand note for $7,000, which, before his failure he had deposited in the place of certain bonds and securities which Tullis had left with him for safe keeping, using the securities for his own purposes. This was done without the knowledge of Tullis, and about a month before the failure, the note maturing. Homans took measures for its collection. On the day of the suspension, and nearly a month before the petition was filed, he notified his attorney that the note belonged to Tullis. Under these circumstances the court below found that the note was the property of Tullis, and that the transfer was not a preferring intending, as against other creditors, or over other creditors contrary to the statute. The decision is affirmed.

—In 1848 the debts of the great civilized nations of the world amounted to $8,000,000,000. Now they amount to about $34,000,000,000, an increase which is attributed to the unprecedented development of the investing spirit and the aid given by governments to public works, and especially to the occurrence of great and expensive wars. Of the entire addition to the debt, nearly two-thirds have been incurred by six nations, viz: France, United States, Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain; and of the remaining third the greater part has been incurred by six other States, viz: Turkey, Egypt, Portugal, Brazil, Peru and Mexico. England and Denmark pay but 3¾ ₰ cent. interest on their debt; France and the United States pay from 5 to 6, or even higher; Greece is said to pay 33 ₰ cent., and Honduras the enormous rate of 66 ₰ cent. The effect of the condition paying low and moderate interest have increased some $800,000,000 over the price of issue, while the stocks of those paying high and excessive interest have depreciated over $1,000,000,000.

—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says the Funding bill has been passed. It provides that when warrants for $50, or a multiple thereof, are presented, the Treasurer shall take up and cancel the same, and issue therefor a bond of bonds bearing the date of the January or July preceding the issuance, and bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in currency. Six series of bonds, of a quarter of a million each, are to be issued, and a special tax of one mill on a dollar will be levied each year till and including 1881, and an additional tax of two mills on a dollar is to be levied in 1876 and subsequent years up to and including 1881, or until the interest and principal are paid.

—It is represented that the Democratic members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency will make a minority report in the matter of the investigation into the causes of the failure of the First National bank of Washington, and if made, the point to which the report will be chiefly directed will be the manner in which the transfer of so large an amount of government money, above the security given, was made by the Treasury Department to the bank. The minority will, also, it is said, endeavor to enter more specifically into the statistics of the private security given for any sum to which the First National bank may not be able to repay to the government.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 24, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	....	....	119¾	119¾	....	....
U. S. 5's, 1881 coupons	119¾	....	119¾	119¾	119¾	....
U. S. 6's, 1881	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1862	119¾	....	119¾	119¾	119¾	....
5-20's, 1864	119¾	....	119¾	119¾	119¾	....
5-20's, 1865	119¾	....	119¾	119¾	119¾	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	....	118¾	118¾	118¾	....
5-20's, 1867	118¾	....	118¾	118¾	118¾	....
5-20's, 1868	118¾	....	118¾	118¾	118¾	....
10-40's	114¾	....	114¾	114¾	114¾	....
10-40's, coupons	114¾	....	114¾	114¾	114¾	....
Currency 6's	118¾	....	118¾	118¾	118¾	....
New 5's per cents	....	....	104¾	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tele'h	78¾	78¾	78¾	79¼	79¼	79¼
Atlantic and Pacific pf	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	44½	44½	44¾	44¾	45¼	45¼
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	75	....	75	....	75¾
American Express	....	64	....	64	....	64
United States Express	....	70½	....	70½	....	70½
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	42¾	42¾	42	42	....	42
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	88¾	....	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Northwestern	29¾	....	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do Preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	108	108¼	108	108	108¼	108¼
St. Paul	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do Preferred	46	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	94¼	....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Chicago and Alton	104	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	31	....	31	31	....	31
B. H. & E.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127	127
Terre Haute	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee State bonds	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do new	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	....	18	....	18
Do July	....	....	....	18	....	18
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	94	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	52¾
Penna. Scrip	98¾
Reading	58
United Co.'s New Jersey	120¾
Old Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire Transportation	59
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30s	68¼

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 24, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to time of writing have been heavy of through stock intended for the markets, and light of way, or cattle offering for sale here. The quality of through cattle is good, while the local stock is hardly up to the usual average. The attendance of Eastern buyers is not good to-day, though an additional number is expected by to-morrow. As yet there is very little change, not enough changing hands on which to base quotations. At this writing it looks as if a fair state of trade would rule, as advices from other markets are not unfavorable and the run is light.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair, and in quality all kinds and grades, from the most common to the very best. The market moderately active, the cold weather helping trade some. Some very extra Philadelphia hogs sold this morning at $6 60, a slight advance over last week's rates. Sellers call $6 60 the top figure for good hogs, but say a few fancy would bring a little higher figure. The market shows a slight improvement on all grades and kinds since last week, and at this writing the prospect looks fair. Following are the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia $6 50 to $6 55; prime Philadelphia $6 45 to $6 40; prime Yorkers $6 40 to $6 75.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week so far have been fair. The attendance of buyers is good, and market so far rules active at prices at least ¼₰ higher than last week. Sheep weighing in the neighborhood of 125 lbs to 150 lbs are selling at $5 50 to $5 75, but not many of this kind are on sale. At this writing sellers are holding stock firm and higher, and the prospect is that trade will rule active all week.

Following are about the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool $7 75; extra 95 lbs do $7 50 to $7 65; extra 90 lbs do $7 25 to $7 40; prime 80 to 85 lbs do $6 20 to $7.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

March 23.—This market has displayed an unvaried tameness in all its branches. Iron manufactures have had a sluggish movement, and the prevalent tone is scarcely as strong as heretofore, though prices are not quotably lower. Pig metals are dull and heavy for the most part, and it would be difficult to move stocks without concessions on asking rates:

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$10@$11
No. 1 C. C. pig iron	38@39
No. 2 foundry	33@34
No. 3 or mill	32@33
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	35@36
No. 2 foundry	33@34
No. 3 or mill	31@33
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri red s	36@37
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri red s	33@34
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri red s	30@31
C. C. Car-wheel iron	....
Ohio Hecla	65@....
No. 1 Red river cold blast	57@....
No. 2 Red river and cottage	51@....
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and cottage	47@....
Nos. 2 and 6 or white cottage	57@....
C. C. Tennessee car-wheel	....
No. 1 Dover cold blast	56@58
No. 2 Dover cold blast	56@58
White and mottled	55@58

—Courier-Journal.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Wool quiet, firm and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 56@56½; extra, 55@56c; medium 55@56c; coarse 45@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 55@55c; medium 55@56c; coarse 45@50c. Combing, washed, 62½@70c; combing unwashed 46½@48c; Canada combing fine 65c. Fine unwashed 52@52c; coarse and medium unwashed 45@50c; tub washed 64@67½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874.

REMARKS—Latest dispatches from the oil regions report the market firmer, with an advance of 5c per barrel at Parker's. How long this will hold out is more than we can say. It will, however, be good while it lasts. In the language of an oil man, there is plenty of room for higher prices. Below will be found all the information we could obtain.

CRUDE.

In our market we could learn of no sales. A better feeling was perceptible at most points in the oil regions. The asking rates were at

PARKER'S.

Union lines, $1 70@1 75; United lines, $1 60@1 65. For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one. We heard of no sales. Dealers quote at the works, by the car load, 19½c.

Philadelphia—Quoted spot 14¾c, April, 14¾@15c, May 15¾@15¾c, June 16c.

New York—A shade firmer; spot 14¾@14¾c; highest 15¼c.

TITUSVILLE, March 24—The petroleum markets to-day opened steady and closed very firm, with a decided advance at every point in the region. On the upper road the market opened at $1 80 and closed at $2 05@$2 10, with no sellers. Parker's market opened at $1 60 for United and $1 40 for Union pipe. Closed firm at $1 65 old for United and $1 70 for Union. The home refined market was 80 in bulk and 12½c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 80
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 83¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 85
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 90
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 92½

NEW YORK, March 24—There is a trifle firmer feeling. Crude, in tank, quoted at 6¾@7 ₰ sale of 1,000 for April in bbls, was made at 7c. Refined, 14¾@14¾; 1,000 bbls high test brought 15¾c; Cases 20c. Naphtha 9a9½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet; refined quoted at 14¾@14½c.

TITUSVILLE, March 24.—Market very firm; 81 55 at wells bid.

PITHOLE CENTER, March 24—Market firm and prices unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, March 24.—Market firm; no sellers; quoted at $1 65.

OIL CITY, March 24.—Market quiet at $1 70@1 73½.

TITUSVILLE, March 24—Market very firm but buyers and sellers are afraid to make offers; about $1 90.

PARKERS, March 24—Market quiet and nominal; Union and United pipes $1 62½; others $1 60.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Market quiet; S. W. 14¾@15c; crude 6c; cases 19½ sales none; futures, April 14¾a15c, May 15¾a15½c, June 16c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Bbls shipped	Consignees	Bbls.
Stevenson	Radiant O W	476
Bushnell	Model O W	462
Hutchinson & [illegible]	Fairmes O W	457
Stevenson	Central O W	2,731

Crude oil received by Rail and River.

Bbls		Bbls.
Radiant O W	Fairview O W	457
Model O W	Central O W	2,731
Total		4,188

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 24, 1874.

REMARKS—There are few new features in the market worthy of special mention, prices ruling much the same as at our last report. This is especially true of all leading articles.

APPLES—Stocks light and prices higher. Sales at $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl.

BEANS—Prices are slightly shaded, owing to liberal receipts. Choice white navy $2 15@2 20.

BUTTER—Receipts large and prices lower. Prime table is held at 28@30c, though a good cash customer got prices concessions.

CHEESE—The market remains unchanged in price. The stocks on hand are light and prices firm at quotations.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is almost barren, and prices are fully maintained.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and there is not the slightest change in prices. Dealers are of the opinion that the bottom of trade has been touched, and that a better state of things will rule ere long.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain continue light. This is particularly so in regard to wheat. No one seems to want a single bushel of any kind of grain more than will suffice to meet his immediate wants.

GROCERIES—There is not the shadow of a change in prices, either in green, coffee, roasted coffee, sugars, teas, molasses, or anything else in the grocery line.

HIDES—The hop market is reported dull. The crop of 1873 is selling at 40@45c per lb; 1872 at 25@30c; old 8@10c.

WOOL—There is little doing in the wool trade, and stationary. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Imogene, Pike, New Orleans. Departed—R. Gordon, Hudson, Wheeling; Pat Rogers, Memphis; Thompson Dean, New Orleans.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 24—River still rising, with thirty-six feet large on the shoals. Clear and cold. Arrived—Eldorado, Ella Hughes and Cooke, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Messenger, Pittsburgh.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 24.—Arrived—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Sir Geneviewe, Vicksburg; Idlewild, Evansville; Kanawha, St. Louis; Chester, St. Louis; Future City, St. Louis; Charles Bodmann, Cincinnati. Departed—Franklin, Memphis; Sir Geneviewe, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville; Chester, Memphis. River risen two inches. Clear and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Weather clear. River fell three inches. Arrived—Belle Lee, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Texas, Arkansas river; Lena Pender, Cairo; Mariner; Bismarck, New Orleans; Minneola, Cincinnati.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector	Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Ironsides	McDonald.....St. Louis.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington.....Zanesville.
Iron Mountain	W. C. Gray.....St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet large and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Wheeling	Mallie Ragon...Williamson, 1 P. M.
St. Louis	Carrie V. Kountz.....Noss, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet large and falling. The weather was cold during the morning, but moderated towards night. Trade on the landing is improving.

AMONG the first boats due is the steamer Esperanza, Captain J. P. Dunlavey.

THE Wiggins Ferry Company paid a city tax of $18,000 to East St. Louis in 1873.

THE rise in Kentucky river has caught the Blue Wing above the railroad bridge.

CAPT. John Kilgour has for Pittsburgh 19 hhds sugar. She will reship at Cincinnati.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger is announced to leave Cincinnati this day, for this city.

GEORGE DUFFY, of Fort Smith, is lying dangerously ill at Omaha, of rheumatism of the heart.

MR. W. H. BROWN, of this city, and N. M. Jones, left Memphis for New Orleans, on Thursday.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAMILTON has been appointed to the command of the Rob Roy, and Mr. Dula Sieb of clerk.

THE Ironsides is receiving for St. Louis, and will have dispatch. She belongs to Gray's famous Iron Line and can be relied on.

THE towboats Belle McGowan and Bob Cornell left with tow barges each for the Stella, which will convoy them to Cincinnati.

THE mammoth steamer Iron Mountain, Capt. W. C. Gray, is off for St. Louis with over two thousand tons of Pittsburgh manufactures.

THE St. Louis "Republican" says: Mr Charles Hewitt has purchased the Savanna from the K N. Line Packet Company for $5,000 cash.

THE Comnigee and other rivers in Georgia are higher than they have been since 1841, and much damage has been done by the freshet.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, will arrive to-morrow, and take her place for Portsmouth on Friday. Shippers can rely on this.

WE are indebted to the officers of the Exchange for a manifest. Thanks. She is consigned to leave for Cincinnati and way points on Thursday, positively.

RED river is nearly bank full from Shreveport to the mouth, and rising steadily. Falling every day. Heavy rise reported from above, and an overflow is apprehended.

THE first-class freight steamer Carrie V. Kountz, Captain John Noss, takes her departure this day for St. Louis. The first clerk is Mr. C. H. Seaman, a clever and attentive officer.

NICK WISEMAN, a rouster on the Kilgour, fell overboard Saturday morning, at the Evansville wharf, and was drowned. He shipped at Cincinnati last trip, and was one of the best men. Every effort was made to save him.

THE Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: The United States brought up 500 tierces lard from Madison. It was loaded on a barge, and will be transferred to the Fleetwood to-day, as it is cheaper by the Ohio than by rail, and goes over Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

A COLORED deck passenger on the Jas. D. Parker, named David Mason, fell overboard, and in spite of the active efforts to save him, was drowned, while the boat was taking on lumber at the mouth of the Ohio river. He was going to Memphis, Tennessee.

THE following boats were at the Cincinnati landing on Monday: Tom Farrow, Alf Stevens, Fleetwood, Ohio, Belle Haskell, Evansville; Chester, Kilgour, Charles B. Church, Indiana, Sam J. Hale, Kittie Hegler, Camella, Laura L. Davis and Mary Miller.

CAPT. W. CRAWFORD has withdrawn the Della No. 2 from the Red river trade and gone to Coldwater, where she will run the balance of the season, to connect with the steamer Selma. She expects to handle a good deal of cotton seed. She is towing the barge Hattie.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—The Oakland arrived from New Orleans with a full tow of barges. She ascended the falls, coming up the Indiana chute, and passed up for Madison to be hauled out on the ways to have her chains tightened. She will return Wednesday, and leave for New Orleans with a tow of coal.

UNDER the heading "Marshal's Monitions," in the New Orleans "Republican" of Friday, is found advertisements notifying owners to appear and show cause why the following steamers should not be sold: Selma, W. J. Behan, Ing Nelse, towboat Confidential, Hoya: George, Blanche, Charles Bodmann, and John A. Scudder.

THE St. Louis "Democrat" of Saturday says: Captain Jo. Girtside is much better, and his friends feel much less anxiety in regard to his condition. H. G. Rice, late of the F. W. Strader arrived from New Orleans yesterday, and takes charge of the Illinois' office this morning. N. B. Hatcher having been appointed to the Belle La Crosse.

THE Dubuque "Telegraph" says: It is pretty certain that the much talked of Davenport and St. Paul line, which was to give a daily boat between Davenport and Clinton, has "played out;" at least the steamer Artemus Lamb will not run in the trade, but will go into the raft-towing business as soon as the river is navigable to the mouths of its logging tributaries.

THERE arrived at Louisville on the late run of coal, 23 towboats, with 26 boats, 99 barges of coal and and 28 barges of tut coal. The shipments were 6 towboats, with 1,500,000 bushels. The stock in first hands is 22 boats, 86 barges of coal, 29 barges tut coal above the falls, and 64 boats, 28 barges below the falls. The stock in the hands of city dealers afloat is 92 barges.

MONDAY'S Louisville "Courier-Journal" says: As the towboat Oakland, from New Orleans, was backing out from the Portland wharf yesterday afternoon, a young man named Frank Ostrander, a son of Mr. James Ostrander, the pilot, attempted to jump ashore. He missed his footing and fell, breaking his arm in two places. The injured limb was afterwards set, and last night he was doing well.

THURSDAY'S New Orleans "Republican" says: John Britton, mate of the steamer Quachita fleet, for some reason, assailed George W. Kennedy, a lad, near the head of Common street, last evening, when a large number of people gathered around, some of the men rather excited. Officer Higgins, fearing a further disturbance of the peace, arrested Britton, and as he was moving with his prisoner, James Wilson slipped up behind and dealt Britton a heavy blow. On this Britton quickly turned, drew his revolver and fired at the crowd. The bullet struck Henry Coleman, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal. The police sent him to the charity Hospital. Wilson was arrested and locked up at the same time Britton was. Britton is the man who, several months ago, shot Mayfield, and afterward was reported dead. He appears pretty lively yet.

THE Memphis "Picayune" says: A recent survey of the Forked Deer river discloses the fact that $25,000 will clear out the channel and improve its navigation so that boats could move between Dresburg and this city nearly all the year round. Congress has been petitioned through the Hon. Barbour Lewis for that much money, and our Chamber of Commerce indorses the petition in a printed memorial.

FRIDAY'S New Orleans "Picayune" says: Three departures out of thirteen boats advertised to go was about the Thursday outward showing, with four arrivals, and but one for load, 10,321 pkgs, by the Pauline Carroll for receipts. The times must indeed be dull when seventy-five per cent. off of card rates, or one bit a barrel, fails to bring freight for Red river. Of course it is best to lay up under the circumstances, and a number of boats do. We have laid up and turned over their freight to the L. Belle, which goes this morning at ten o'clock. The Carrie A. Thorn has laid up and given her trip to the Gladiola, which leaves to-morrow (Saturday). The Texas laid over to go next week, and the Selma, in consequence of high water in Yazoo river and dearth in business, has laid up for the present, and is daily turned over h-r trip to the Yazoo, which left yesterday. The Bryerly left for Algiers yesterday afternoon, laying that, and will remain in retirement for the present.

THE Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette," tells the following good one on Capt. Wise of the steamer J. D. Parker: "Among her passengers was the Rev. David Walk, an eminent minister of this city, and his family. It is stated, and on good authority, that in order to secure his company Captain Wise held his boat while the reverend gentleman to hold at his church a prayer meeting, and, moreover, that the correspondence between the two while arranging passage, &c., was more than humorous and yet strictly business like. In one of his notes Dr. Walk asked Capt. Wise if he would object with his fine boat until conclusion of a prayer meeting, and received an affirmative answer, in which appeared the following: 'Have no objection and boat. It is unnecessary to add that the prayer was offered, and it is hoped that it will avail much, as there is nothing now up the river for the boat, about where the Parker wants to take on that big lumber yard.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

H Cordier (Claremont) 2 cars staves; W Mullins, lot s iron; J H Loh & Co, 1 bbl butter; Scott & Gisal, 2 cars hay; Kerr Bros, 1 car fire brick; Grant, A & Co, 3 cars limestone; Laughlin & Co, 3 cars do; Soho Furnace, 3 cars do; Voigt, M & Co, 1 car potatoes, 2 bxs butter; F Sistafer, 400 spice bars; F Edmundson & Sons, 26 bales flax; McWhinney & Co, 10 pkgs shafts; Fahnestock & M, 3 bxs h ware; C Hixson & Son, 50 bxs glass; Schnellbach & H, 1 car hay; F W Vance, 1 bx c fruit; E J Gray, 1 roll carpet; Lyle, R & McC, 2 spoke machines, 3 bunting do, 1 bdl castings; J Eisler & Co, 40 sks flour; A Bartley, 5 bbls do, 40 sks do; Freundlich Bros, 1 box; Aner, R & Co, 1 bbl whisky; A Speer & Son, 3 plows; A McCambridge, 9 bbls eggs; Hare & Bros, 11 bdls hubs, 50 do felloes; Whitmore, Voit, L & Co, 20 cases handles; Thos Hare & Bro, 1 bx stirrups; Chess, S & Co, 2 kgs nails; C Ihmsen, 2 cases nails; W Mullings, 472 bbl bbls; Fahnestock & Co, 30 bdls moles; J E Wilson, 1 car shingles; Mellon Bros, 1 car lumber; Hutchison & Co, 1 portable engine; Johnston & Colvin, 20 bbls soap; Hayworth & D, 25 do; W B Junker, lot leather; Graham & S, 2 bxs lasts; H Schwartz, 8 refrigerators; C C Jenkins, 400 sks flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 do; Jno Forsythe, 1 car s iron; Zug & Co, 1 do; J D Owens, 2 bxs machinery; Mutual Union Co, 9 bbls pens; Fiscus & N, 25 bf bbls pickles; Watt, Lang & Co, 25 bbls do; Lemmo Bros, 25 do; Jno Forsythe, 2 bbls do; R E Sellers & Co, 1 bx clothing; Lewis, O & P, 1 bx hardware; Wood, Davis, De H & Co, 2 bbls pumps.

PER ELEVATOR—I. G Grant & Co, 2 cars corn; McHenry & Stocker, 1 do; Allegheny Valley, 1 do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Smith, M & Co, 1 cars limestone; W L Burton, 1 do staves; I A Rigdon, 1 bbl h ware; H C Shoetz & Sons, 1 do sugar; Jones, S & Co, 1 bbl h ware; Harbaugh, M & O, 1 car fire clay, 2 do cars iron; Young & Hood, 25 pr axles, 27 pr empty ale casks; Wm Bettler, 4 bdls leather; A Holstein, 100 gr hides; Keifer & Co, 1 box leather; Allegheny Furnace, 1 car limestone; Pittsburgh Forgett & Mck, 21 sks kegs; Stevenson & Cartwright, 18 refrigerators; G Fleming, 1 Jersey wagon, 1 carriage body; T B Smith & Co, 2 bbls hay; Spencer McK & Co, 63 mt bbls; A V R R, 5 doz handles; Ed Fox & Co, 7 bbls eggs, 1 bbl bone butter; J H Loh & Co, 7 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter; J Chedsey & Co, 19 bbls eggs, 4 bxs do; Arbuckles & Co, 1 bbl h ware; H Friedman, 6 sks scraps; Wm Roberts, lot eggs, apples, rags, &c.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, E. K. MASSEY.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Renner, m	2	J W Porter, m	17
Caughey & H, m	2		
Total	4		17

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	10	Pittsburgh B Co	2
McKnight, P & Co, o	4	Zog & Co, m	2
Caughey & Co, o	2	Wm Clark, m	2
Isabella F Co, o	20		
Total	42		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	J Moorhead, m	2
Total			3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Phillips, N & Co, m	1	Penn Steel Co, m	18
J Moorhead & Co, m	1	Klomar, C & Bro, m	1
Clark & Co, m	1		
Total	3		17

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
Star O W	2	A V R R Co	[illegible]
N Y & C G Co	50	Lake Coal Co	30
Total			55

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER BAINSWORTH'S PATENTS

We are making first Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Finish Can be Forged or Welded easy as Best Scrap, and Stronger as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-fifth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS

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STEEL.

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BEST REFINED CAST STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

FIRST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL; CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL; CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, SILLIPTIC PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS AXLES AND STEEL TIRE. Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

22 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES AINSLIE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Fancy Open and Top Buggies

DOCTORS' PHAETONS, BUCK WAGONS, &c.,

NO. 89 THIRD AVENUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1874.

Customs receipts $409,000. Treasury disbursements $63,000. Produce exports for the week, $5,413,084.

MONEY

easy at 3a4 per cent.

STERLING

quiet at $4 84¾a4 85 for sixty days, and $4 87¾a4 88 for sight.

GOLD

ranged 112a114, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 2a4. Clearings $28,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady and unchanged.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5 20s, '67	119
5-20s, '62	117¾	5 20s, '68	119¼
5-20s, '64	119¾	New 5s	115
5-20s, '65	120¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, '65, new	119	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS

dull.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	80	North Carolina, old	28¾
Tennessee, new	80¾	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	63¾		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

There was considerable activity in railroad bonds, especially in Northwest and St. Paul. Stocks opened strong at an average of ¾ advance over yesterday's closing prices, and fluctuated somewhat under contradictory rumors from Washington regarding the financial legislation, and closed strong at an advance of ¼a¾ over the lowest figures of the day. The principal features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Northwest common and Wabash. Total transactions of the day probably 300,000 shares, including 92,500 Western Union, 44,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 Northwest common, 15,000 Wabash and 11,500 Union Pacific.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	64
W. U. Telegraph	79¾	Toledo & Wabash	46¾
Quicksilver	30¾	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	75¾	Terre Haute	9
American Express	64	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	71	Chicago & Alton	103
Pacific Mail	45¾	Do preferred	104
New York Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	43	Ohio, Col. & Cin	77
Do preferred	69¾	Burlington & Quincy	103¾
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	31
Michigan Central	85¾	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	88¼	Union Pacific	34¾
Northwestern	80¾	Central Pacific bonds	93¾
Do preferred	93¾	Kansas Pacific bonds	84
Rock Island	108¾	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Central	104¾	Delaware & Lack	108¾
St. Paul	29¾	Bankers' Bills	84 85

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Algeria	March

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

MARCH 25, 1874.

	Cents.
Bronron Jay, Detroit, Mich	3
Healy, John E., Wabash, Ind	3
Kayser, C. W., Jersey City, N. J	3
Mayer, M., New York	3
Mitchell, Miss H., City	1
Murcroft, Saml. J., Mansfield, O	3
Steele, O. C., City	1
Zickel, S., New York	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Important Railway Connection.

A dispatch received from Col. J. J. Lawrence, General Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from Driftwood, Pa. states that the last spike connecting the track of the Eastern extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, known as the Low Grade Railroad, was driven yesterday at one o'clock P. M. The line will be open for business on May 1st.

Fire on the South Side.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning at the drug store of William Buechling, near Twelfth street, on the South Side. The damage was nothing, but the alarm, as is elsewhere noted, unfortunately caused the death of a fireman. A clerk was filling a can with benzine when the gas communicated with the flame of a candle, and the liquid ignited. A serious fire was prevented by the young man throwing the can into the street.

Spring Term Commencement.

The spring term of the Pittsburgh Female College commences at nine o'clock this morning. This is a most favorable time for young ladies to enter, so that they can take their places at the organization of the classes. Full information can be had on application to the President, Dr. Pershing. We may state that the spendid new organ, recently built for the use of the college, will be ready for use in a few days. It is the finest instrument of the kind in the city—a perfect gem—and must add largely to the popularity of the college.

A Ministerial Change.

Quite a commotion was created in the congregation of Christ Protestant Episcopal church Allegheny, on Sunday last, when it was whispered around that their Rector, Rev. B. F. Brooke, D.D. intended to resign. Nothing definite as to his reasons for doing so could be arrived at, but on Monday his resignation was handed to the Vestry, and it has since come to light that the Doctor intends to return to the Methodist church. We understand that he is to take charge of Christ Methodist Episcopal church, in our city.

The Board of Revision—Only One Appeal from the Ninth Ward.

The Board of Revision for city valuations met again yesterday morning, but had little to do. Appeals from the Ninth ward were to be heard, but, to the surprise of all the members, there was but one.

Adam Brauenlin, who was assessed a property valuation of $21,000, asked that it be reduced to $12,000. After consideration, the Board dismissed the appeal.

It would appear that the Ninth ward committee has done its work well.

The Board remained in session until eleven o'clock; up to which time no other appellants put in an appearance.

Selling Liquor After Midnight.

An officer of the police force made information yesterday before the Acting Mayor, charging John O'Donnell, proprietor of the St. John's Hotel, with a violation of the liquor law. The charge is that the defendant opened his bar at two o'clock yesterday morning. This is the first case of the kind that has been prosecuted, and some interest is felt in the decision. The law requires saloons to be closed at midnight, but says nothing about the time they may keep open in respect to Sunday. Some think it says that they shall not open till sunrise of Monday morning. Many dealers claim that after closing at twelve o'clock they can open any time thereafter, except on Sundays and Mondays.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute will be held next week, in the Second U. P. church, Allegheny. Three sessions will be held daily, commencing on Monday. Prominent teachers expected are: Professor J. Davis, City Superintendent of Allegheny City; Professor R. Curry, of the Curry Institute; Professor Herman Collier, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College; Professor E. H. Messmer, of Erie; Professor W. N. Paulson, Professor George D. McCord, Professor Heyden, Professor S. A. Posey, Professor B. F. Gamber, Miss H. L. Potter, Dr. George P. Hays, Dr. Hottinger, Rev. Mr. Patterson, and Professor John Morrow.

The meeting promises to be an exceedingly interesting one.

For Ladies Only—The Escaped Nun.

Miss Edith O'Gorman, the "Escaped Nun," for several years in a convent, will deliver a *private lecture for ladies only*, at Library Hall, this week Saturday afternoon, March 28, commencing at three o'clock. Subject, "The Mysteries of the Confessional," in which she will make some startling revelations. This is a new lecture—never before given in Pittsburgh. *No gentlemen will be admitted on this occasion.* She will have something of more importance to tell the ladies, and something that will be especially interesting to *them*. Every lady who can, ought to be present on this occasion, and also take her daughter with her. This lecture was given in Boston before an immense audience of over *two thousand ladies*. Madame Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Senator Sprague, Rev. Mrs. Newman, and other distinguished ladies have attended this lecture. Miss Edith O'Gorman is a fine speaker, and ladies in other cities have been highly pleased. She always draws out the best class of society. Few ladies in the lecture field are the equal of Edith O'Gorman, and *none her superior*. Tickets at Gildenfenny's book store, 45 Fifth avenue. See the advertisement, under head of amusements, as it gives full particulars.

Wills Probated

The will of the Rev. David Elliott, D.D., was admitted to probate yesterday. Nearly all the property of the deceased, real and personal, was bequeathed to two daughters. Dr. Thomas Elliott, a son, and David Elliott Lyon, a grandson, are the executors.

The will of Elizabeth Couch, late of Scott township, was admitted to probate. To her son, James T. Couch, she bequeaths one-half of the farm in Scott township, provided he pay his brother Joseph the sum of $1,000 in two years after the death of the decedent; $200 to her grand-daughter, Maria Couch; certain personal property to her grand-daughter, Harriet Couch, and the rest of the personal property to be equally divided among the children. The will is dated January 2, 1872, and J. H. Robb is appointed executor.

The will of Jennet D. McDonald, late of Allegheny City, bearing date September 9, 1872, was also probated. She makes bequests to several friends in Salineville, Ohio, and devises fifty dollars towards the erection of a suitable monument to the fallen Union soldiers of Salineville. Friends in Allegheny City and Greenwood, Missouri, are also devised certain property. John Given and John Rose are the executors.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The vocal, orchestral and comical entertainments of Carncross & Dixey, at this theater, continue to attract full houses. No troupe now in the land gives a better exemplification of the harmonies of Ethiopian minstrel-y in all its branches. Carncross' singing, and the jokes of Dixey and Talbot, which never approach the remotest boundary of the questionable, are sure to please the most refined as well as the less cultured. The burlesques and extravaganzas of the second part furnish food for the side-splitting laughter, and are warranted to cure the severest cases of "dumps." This is their last week, and we advise all who have not heard them to go, by all means.

Seats are to be secured during the day at the box-office of the Academy, and at Hafe's, 103 Smithfield street.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The New Magdalen" was repeated last night. The cast required for its presentation is not large, and the subordinate parts have little prominence. The action of the piece falls principally upon Miss Firmin, Miss Wilmot, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Jack and Mr. Price. Miss Firmin, as "Mercy Merrick," gives evidence of much talent and conscientious study. Her acting is always pleasant, and often powerful. Mr. Jack makes a very good impression as Julian Grey. With a commanding presence and excellent voice, he counterfeits the liberal, whole-souled clergyman to perfection. Miss Wilmot takes "Grace Roseberry" and does well with it, though not so well as in some less emotional characters. Mrs. Baker was suffering from a very severe cold, which rendered her at times inaudible, but in general gave good satisfaction. Mr. Price struck several good sparks of feeling, as "Horace Holmcroft," but as a whole failed to realize or at least to portray—the depth of passion for which the part calls. The play is one of exceeding interest. There is not a dull line in it. As for its morality, we can say that it would be difficult to write a stronger plea for truth, honor, charity and virtue. Many of the situations are highly improbable—the plot is Wilkie Collins', but there is a lesson taught by it which the most pure may hear and which all humanity should learn. We can recommend the Opera House this week to all who are in search of an evening's entertainment.

Italian Opera—Di Murska.

The sale of subscription seats for the two nights of Italian opera at Library Hall, by the Di Murska opera troupe, begins this morning at H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, at nine o'clock this morning. The price is very reasonable indeed—only three dollars per seat. Single seats will be sold at the same place tomorrow morning.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The great company at this theater will give two performances to-day, matinee and evening. Both will be largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed, no doubt. Charlie Howard's drama will be given on both occasions.

Alms' American Theater.

The clever burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," one of the best in the *repertoire* of the Lisa Weber troupe, will be played at the *matinee this afternoon*, and again this evening, in addition to the sensational drama and *a fine variety olio*. *It only* costs a quarter to *see it all now.*

THE TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

PLAN OF OPERATION TO BE PREPARED.

Proceedings of the Meeting—Addresses—A Committee of Twenty Appointed to Prepare a Plan of Operations to be Submitted at Friday's Meeting.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Third U. P. church, on Diamond street, near Grant street. The attendance at the meeting was up to its usual standard.

The exercises of the meeting were commenced by the Rev. Dr. Frazier, pastor of the church, reading the 10th Psalm, and the Rev. Mr. Ellis following with prayer.

The congregation united in singing "Lord God of Hosts," after which the minutes of the last meeting were read, and after correction, approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary read a communication from the ladies of the Second ward, Allegheny City, which stated that on Monday afternoon a branch organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union had been effected for that district by the election of the following permanent officers: President, Mrs. Rynd; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Jos. King, Mrs. Rev. Hanna Presidents, Mrs. Jos. King, Mrs. Rev. Hanna Presidents, Mrs. Jos. King, Mrs. Rev. Hanna